

ernor has refused to interfere, and that the law will take its course. Sad as it may be to see such an end for a brilliant and gifted man, there can be no question that his death is precisely the lesson which is needed in the South. There is still a good

A LITTLE girl entered a rope jumping contest at Wilkesbarre, Pa. She won, jumping 840 times without stopping. Then she died. But her bereaved friends can console themselves with the reflection that she was the champion rope-jumper of her town.

Speaker Crisp does not get half as much pay for presiding over the noisy branch of Congress as is given the Speaker of the House of Commons in England. But the difference is not due to curly wig, for his head is not quivered. This is one compensation for the difference in salary. Though the Speaker of the American House wears less hair and draws less pay than the corresponding official of the British Government, he occupies immensely greater influence in legislative affairs, and his relative rank in the government is higher. The Speaker of the House is properly next in rank to the Presi-

A **PIECE** of wood one inch long and one-half inch thick was removed from the cheek of a Reading, Pa., young man. The splinter entered his cheek six years ago in a coasting accident.

When studying the comparative value of oysters as food, Prof. Atwater shows that the average quantity of water in a soft-shell oyster is 87.3 per cent, which would leave 12.7 per cent. of edible matter. In a quart of oysters the edible quantity varies in weight from 2.3-4 to 5.1.

According to "La Guide Française des États-Unis," the French Canadians in the United States own \$105,328,500 worth of real estate, and 10,696 of them are in business for themselves. There are now 800,000 French Canadians in the United States, half a million of whom are in England and Scotland. The number of French Canadians in Canada is 1,700,000, though when England acquired Canada they numbered only 63,000, a fact which strikingly indicates the fecundity of the race. In Boston they number nearly 11,000, and in London 10,000. They have their own schools and societies, and they now talk of establishing a college. They have representatives in the legislatures of five States, and they have nine newspapers in New England and New York. "In politics," says the authority quoted, "they are more like the British than the Americans are Democrats. They are naturally conservative. They favor order, discipline and a strong government, and countenance radical views or experiments and oppose strikes and secret societies." They also strenuously oppose divorce.

BENJAMIN BEDDELL, aged 60 years, died at his home in Lansing after a lingering illness. Nearly everyone who has visited the Capital City within the past ten years has met Mr. Beddell. He was a large, tall man, with a phenomenally heavy voice, and called out the trains at the hotels for the 'bus and street-car lines, a business which he followed all his life. He was known as an honest citizen and an honorable man in every respect. He leaves a wife and two daughters, besides a host of friends.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in stating names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

Woe is the highway to chaos.

A queer result of people getting in hot water is that as a rule they are roasted.

The total fire losses in this country and Canada for the first half of the year 1892 foot up \$65,000,000. Fire is more costly than strikes.

Mr. Pluck is said to have laid the foundation of his immense fortune in the panic of 1873. It was a poor year to get rich, but he did it.

RUDYARD KIPPLING has been snubbing his fellow-countrymen in Montreal. As a popular idol Rudy is trying his best to be a complete and distinct failure.

NOAH'S Ark is said to have been recently found on the top of Mount Ararat. It should be added to the United States Navy as a first-class water-tight craft.

The advertising for the Columbian Exposition is being thoroughly done by means of a bureau which distributes items to the press of the country. This is good business enterprise.

QUEEN VICTORIA wants but a year of equaling her grandfather's record of the longest reign of an English monarch. Perhaps Canada will help her to another parallel by making her reign the epoch of another great colonial independent rising.

J. EDWIN STONE has just finished the task of walking from San Francisco to New York in 128 days. It is a great feat, but most folks whose time is of any value would prefer the railroad, even if it only afforded immigrant train transportation.

MR. HOWELLS doesn't believe in the inspiration of the moment in literary work. His opinion helps the common impression that there is nothing in inspiration, for if it's genuine how is it a lot of writers are not inspired to give up the business?

The manufacture of albumen paper for use in photography requires the use in the United States alone of more than 300,000,000 eggs a year. Justice demands that the humble hen be given a prominent place among the decorations of the art buildings at the Fair.

WHAT has become of that parasite which killed the pestiferous house fly? A good deal was said about him at odd times last winter, when the flies had retired to that mysterious bourn whither they seek seclusion in cold weather. A parasite that declines to get in its work when needed is a good deal of a nuisance itself.

The spelling-reform crank is at Saratoga with a little printed slip which he circulates among the teachers in convention, begging them to pledge themselves to use phonetic spelling in their personal correspondence. Teachers encounter too much phonetic spelling in their school work to have a fondness for it, and the crank will probably make few converts among them.

A New York man was killed in consequence of his politeness. He was on the elevated railroad sitting by a lady, and, thinking it impolite to sneeze in the presence of a lady, poked his head out of the window just in time to be struck by a loose wire and have his skull fractured. There is danger even in being too polite, but politeness is not usually a fault on the street cars.

ASIANIC cholera is slowly working its way along the arteries of commerce to the world's centers of population. Its grim harvest will be great in the famine districts of Russia and amid the huddled thousands of the squalid quarters of European cities. That America will wholly escape its ravages is too much to hope, but since the first half of the century we have been more fortunate than the old world in escaping its devastations.

ENGLAND, Spain and Italy are said to have entered into an arrangement for partitioning Morocco among themselves. Of course no objections to the process which Morocco herself may raise will receive attention. No interests of hers will be considered. But France, Russia and Germany may one or all have some remonstrances to present, some interests to urge against the scheme. If so, the objections will be heeded. Possibly the long-expected general war in Europe may come by way of Africa.

AN electrical fog annihilator has been tried at Sandy Hook and in Boston harbor. No details are given of the method employed, but we learn that by one discharge 70, 500 square feet, or nearly two acres, have been cleared, this being about 150 feet in either direction from the point of application. The fog closes in again from the surrounding area in about five to seven minutes, so that the discharges should be made about every two minutes.

The gloomy impressions of Mr. Rudyard Kipling about the future of the present of New York City need not distress anybody very much. The wall of the pessimist, who fancies that everything is going to

the dogs, has been heard in all ages. It is usually rather dismal than instructive. But it becomes almost ridiculous from a young man who has made only a few weeks or months' sojourn in this country, and who shows that he understands very little of the people about whose future he prophesies so freely.

This is the season of the year when boys who cannot swim will go in the water, and some of them get drowned, but the annual fatality seldom strikes so heavily in one place as upon the Maryland farmer, four of whose live sons, all under sixteen, went into the river to bathe, got beyond their depth and lost their lives. Swimming is an art that all boys are anxious to acquire, and if their fathers would encourage the wish and give them instruction instead of forbidding them to go to the water, as is so often the case, fewer casualties would result.

A WOMAN'S PAPER is endeavoring to advertise itself by asking all its fair—or plain—readers to send in replies to the poignant question: "Would you rather marry a man whom you entirely love, but whose love for you are not sure of, or a man who entirely loves you, but whose love you do not feel entirely able to reciprocate?" The question has a curiously sentimental flavor for one asked such a set of readers as are likely to be attached to a strong-minded journal, but doubtless there will be many of twaddle-written replies to it.

THERE is something utterly demoralizing and disgusting in the spreading before the public of all the details of the training of Sullivan and Corbett for their coming battle encounter. If one could hope that the contest would result in the permanent disabling of both brutes, so that they would be forever retired from the attention of the public, it would be better possible to bear with some patience the importance which is now given to them; but when one reflects how the victor will be lionized, and how debasing the whole thing is, it is impossible to understand how respectable papers can consent to assist in advertising the fight or the fighters.

The authorities were supposed to have captured the famous Dalton gang of train robbers, but they seem only to have captured a small section of the band, which still remains numerous and daring enough to repeat its old feat of capturing and riding a train in Indian Territory, overpowering an armed posse provided for the purpose of protecting the express car. Either the Dalton gang is very numerous and very brave, or there must be some very cowardly railway employees out West, including the chief of detectives of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and his alleged posse. It may yet become necessary to call the entire military force of the country to suppress the Dalton gang.

WHEN will people learn common sense in the matter of trimming shade trees? Every season the tree-trimming fiend shows himself in one part of the town or another and relentlessly mutilates trees which there is no shadow of need for touching with a knife. He uses not only a knife, but a saw of large capabilities, and saws off branches of the largest size, until nothing is left of the unfortunate tree but the main trunk, a few stumps of limbs and tufts of foliage. The beauty of a tree does not invariably consist in a round or oval-shaped top, as some seem to suppose. A little irregularity in the length of branches adds to their attractiveness occasionally. Neither does the thrifty growth or health of the tree call for periodical cutting of its branches. In a state of nature, trees flourish finely with no pruning whatever. The one tree used for shade that is not injured by such wholesale cutting is the silver poplar, but the slow-growing maple, to which the process is as frequently applied, is checked in its growth and in no way benefited. In addition, the appearance of the street is injured for a long period. The people who are not content with a sensible pruning that removes drooping branches out of the way of pedestrians and carriages and permits sufficient sunshine to reach the houses, but must cut and slash till all beauty and symmetry are destroyed, cannot be called barbarians, for barbarians are not addicted to such vandalism, but they certainly are guilty of an offense which is only a degree less than that of cruelty to animals.

Perique Tobacco.
Perique is a jet black, intensely strong tobacco, famous for its flavor and for its ability to wreck the nerves of a smoker at a single sitting. It is grown and made in St. James Parish, Louisiana, and the crop only amounts to 90,000 pounds a year.

The mykors follow the primitive processes which were in use by their ancestors at least 150 years ago. The stems are taken from the leaves and the leaves are then put in a box under a very heavy gradual pressure. This causes the juice to run out, even through the wood of the boxes. A gradual process of fermentation and curing takes place. At the end of three months the tobacco is rolled into curls and wrapped in cloths, tightly bound with ropes. It is left in that way a year before it is ready for market.

The flavor of perique tobacco is considered delicious by all pipe smokers, but it is too strong.—New York Sun.

The Sampson well at Waco, Texas, is the largest one in the United States. It throws out 1,500,000 gallons of pure hot water daily.

MODES FOR MIDSUMMER.

NEW YORK HINTS ON HOT-WEATHER GOWNS.

A Natural Desire to Display Summer Toilets Before the Cool Breezes Make Them Seem Out of Season—Future of the Trained Skirt.

Woman's Clothes.

ROVE all things; hold fast that which is good, doesn't apply to fashions, for the reason that the mistress of the modes gives us no time to prove anything, and the moment she discovers that her followers are becoming attached to a certain style she forthwith changes it. The present trained skirt, which makes all women look gracefully, who can tell what moment the decree may go forth that bell skirts must henceforth be the only wear and that trousers must be clear the ground. Well, there is no use borrowing trouble. Hogarthian lines of beauty now make the prevailing style of skirt a joy for the true being, and there is no wonder that the summer girl is reveling in its charming tendency to transform even a dumpy figure into something almost slender and willowy. August is upon us, and there is naturally a rush to display summer toilets before the cool breath of September makes them seem out of season.

Lawn parties now call for the dainty creations in foulards, surahs, crepeons, batistes, crepes and silk muslins, set off with lace, chiffon, ribbons and velvets. Many of these gowns are remarkably beautiful, especially when the irrepressible summer girl gets inside of one of them and gives you the idea that she was made for the gown and not the gown for her. How would you like a changeable gown of gold, green, and white with white flowers, with a border and flounce in old points? Or would you prefer a Nile-green crepeon set off with white surah, with a belt composed of a ribbon tied around the waist? Or, possibly, you would make choice of mauve and white, with an old gown flounce and a white ribbon corselet? Or, might not an eury batiste with white satin stripes, white belt and eury lace suit you better?

Wraps are often needed for chilly evenings, and they are frequently triple capes in lawn, beige, crimson and blue cloth, with the figure by means of a single dart. This part is slit into tabs and filled in with lace, which at the back forms a double cascade. The crepeon is ornamented with a ribbon belt, which is fastened on the left side with a rosette and has long ends. The sleeves are set off with lace insertions as shown.

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Well, whatever you choose, choose quickly, for summer is more nubile of four than stylish winter, and the fairer the day the more quickly it passes.

The watering-place is now in the very height of their glory, and the fair women who throng the hotel verandas and dawdle along the promenades, flitting in and out of the shops, are looking their prettiest. "Shops," you exclaim in astonishment. Why, yes; that's one of the things you do at the springs. You buy trifles and take as long as possible to do it, a bit of ribbon, a pair of gloves, a box of candy, a bottle of perfume. The summer girl delights to go shopping, especially when her escort pays the little bills. It is so inconvenient at times to get at one's pocketbook. If you do not believe me, watch the summer girls in front of a soda water fountain. The second picture presents the summer girl in shopping attire as she appears loaded down with the purchases of a whole morning. She wears a very pretty white multi-colored crepeon, made Princess-waisted, with a lace collar and cuffs. The front is ornamented with a row of long ends. The deep cuffs are made over lining, likewise the collar. The crepeon of the corsage is stretched over a litted lining by using a dress collar. The flounce is made over silk of the shade of the ground of the crepeon.

It has been well said that a mirror tells more truths than are ever spoken, and I may add that it presumes upon long hair and a long neck.

Don't you think I look very old in front of a pier glass?
"Excuse me, my dear," replied her husband, "I always make it a point to agree with a lady. Ask the one in front of you."
For the third picture you will find a charming gown for the woman no longer young. You may be 40 or 45; a woman has the privilege of being quite as young as a cat look. This costume is a gown surah, and its jacket corsage has a plaited plastron of white lace ending in a point at the waist. At the back the jacket has a box plait, which separates it from the skirt. The corsage is held in place by silk embroidery, which also appears in the skirt in two rows.

Another very charming costume for the morning hour may be made up of a white flannel skirt, pale pink and white silk blouse, and very full sleeves having deep guipure cuffs, and a lace yoke cut in oval shape, and run with white ribbon that is tied in a series of little bows from the bust to the throat. With this was worn a sleeveless jacket or vest, white flannel with white moire lappels. A white sailor hat, trimmed with thickly ribbed white ribbon, a torse of washing and a pair of white shoes, or half a dozen rosebuds, for that matter.

I have still another promenade costume to set before you. You will find it in my fourth illustration—a gown intended for that same lady who pleads guilty to idleness, but dresses herself on the mercy of the court for everything over—and above that figure. It is a broad toulard, the skirt being trimmed with a double-headed ruffle. Another very charming costume for the morning hour may be made up of a white flannel skirt, pale pink and white silk blouse, and very full sleeves having deep guipure cuffs, and a lace yoke cut in oval shape, and run with white ribbon that is tied in a series of little bows from the bust to the throat. With this was worn a sleeveless jacket or vest, white flannel with white moire lappels. A white sailor hat, trimmed with thickly ribbed white ribbon, a torse of washing and a pair of white shoes, or half a dozen rosebuds, for that matter.

Now that the season for regattas is at hand, the summer girl may exercise her ingenuity and good taste in creating black costumes. Blouse and skirt of black and white, and a full skirt goes well with a black mercerized skirt. The corsage is a large serge is the proper material for a boating party, made up strictly in sailor style, with a very deep collar of white flannel, trimmed with dark blue braid and tied with a blue silk knot. In some cases the bodice is set off with square yokes opening in front to display a poppy-red silk shirt, and trimmed with one or two buttons, and little round gold buttons; coat tails trimmed in the same manner. The skirt is left quite plain, with the two rows of gold lace at the bottom.

In Michigan a double cedar knot is carried in the pocket to cure rheumatism, and in New Hampshire men carried a gill from the stems of the golden rod for the same purpose.

The new nihilist—I hope you pay every cent to be better? The nihilist, Oh, dear me, I am so good now I'm a bore to my friends.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Anecdotes and Bright Sayings of Cute Children.

Teeny-Weeny.
Every evening, after tea, Teeny-Weeny comes to me, and, sitting by my willing knees, she tells me all the news of the day. Piles his hand and rides away. Though she talks all day long, finds his burden hard to bear. Teeny-Weeny doesn't care. He commands, and I obey!

First it's a trot, and gallop then, Now it's back to trot again; Teeny-Weeny likes it when, He's riding on his horse's back. Then his dark eyes brighter grow And his cheeks are all aglow. "More!" he cries, and never "When!" Till the horse breaks down at last.

Oh, the strange and lovely sights Teeny-Weeny sees of late! As he makes those famous flights— "On that wondrous sea of his!" Oftentimes, before he knows, He's riding on his horse's back. And still smiling, off he goes, Where the land of By-law is.

There he sees the folk of yore, Hard at ring-a-rose play; And he hears those fairies say: "Come, let's chase him to and fro!" But, with a defiant shout, Teeny puts that host to rout; Of this tale I make no doubt, Every night he tells it out.

So I feel a tender pride In my boy who dares to ride, That darts here on his astride, Off into those misty lands; And on my breast he lies, Dreaming in a drowsy wise, I caress his folded eyes, Put his little dimpled hands.

On a time he went away, Just a little while to stay, And I'm not ashamed to say I was very lonely then; Life without him was so sad, You can fancy I was glad And made merry when I had Teeny-Weeny back again!

So of evenings, after tea, When he's tucked up to me, And he's laughing at me, You should hear his pretty neigh! You should see him prance and shy, When he's riding on his horse's back. Teeny-Weeny, vaulting high, Flies his hand and rides away. Eugene Field, in Chicago News.

A little fellow of 4 years went to a blacksmith shop to see his father's horse shod. And he was watching closely the work of the smith. The blacksmith began to pare the horse's hoof, and, thinking that, "Woah," the little boy said, earnestly, "My pa don't want his horse made any smaller."

Deacon Jones kept a little fish market. "Do you want a boy to help you?" asked Joe White one day. "I guess I can sell fish." "Can you give good weight to my customers and take good care of my pennies?" "Yes, sir," answered Joe. And forthwith he took his place in the market, weighed fish, and kept the room in order.

"Here's a royal trout," Joe brought myself. "You may have it for ten cents. Just hand over the money, for I'm in a hurry to buy my fire-crackers," said Ned Long.

The deacon was out; but Joe made the purchases for him before, so the dime was spun across to Ned, who was off like a shot. Just then Mrs. Martin appeared. "I want a nice trout for my dinner to-morrow. This one will do. How much is it?" "A quarter, ma'am." And the fish was transferred to the lady's basket, and the silver piece to the money drawer.

But here Joe paused. "Ten cents was very cheap for that fish. If I tell the deacon it cost fifteen he'll be satisfied, and I shall have five cents to invest in fire-crackers."

The deacon was pleased with Joe's bargain, and when the market closed each went his way for the night. But the nickel in Joe's pocket burned like a coal; he could eat no supper, and was cross and unhappy. At last he could stand it no longer, but, walking rapidly, tapped at the door of Deacon Jones' cottage.

A stand was drawn out, and before the open Bible sat an old man. Joe's heart almost failed him, but he told his story, and with tears of sorrow laid the coin in the deacon's hand. Turning over the leaves of the Bible, the old man read:

"He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy. You have my forgiveness, Joe. Now go home, and confess to the Lord; but remember, you must forsake as well as confess. And keep this little coin as long as you live to remind you of this first temptation."—New York Mail.

THOMAS H. CARTER.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The choice of a chairman for the Republican National Committee has fallen upon Thomas H. Carter, of Montana. Thomas Henry Carter is of Irish ancestry, and will be 35 years old on October 30 next. He was born in Junior Branch, Scioto County, Ohio, and in 1865 went with his parents to Pana, Ill. His people were farmers, and young Carter hoed corn and made himself handy at the chores. In 1875 he went into business in Burlington, Iowa, and studied law. From there, in 1882, he went to Helena, Mon., and he is still a resident of that city and a practicing lawyer. He was a Territorial Delegate to Congress in 1888, and when Montana, in

November, 1889, was admitted as a State he was elected Congressman. He was defeated in his second fight. In Congress he voted for Reed for Speaker. As Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining he was instrumental in having a protective duty put on the silver-lead ores of Mexico. He supported the silver bill of 1890, and was a stout advocate of the free coinage of silver. At the close of the long session in 1890 Mr. Carter accepted the secretaryship of the Republican Congressional Committee. Congressman James J. Belden was Chairman of the committee. On March 30, 1890, Mr. Carter was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Carter married in Helena, and his sister married Thomas Cruse, the wealthy mine owner.

Prince Bismarck, the great German statesman, though now in retirement, is regarded by his fellow-countrymen as their greatest man. Not long since he passed his seventy-seventh birthday; and on this occasion 12,000 people visited Friedrichsruhe to congratulate him, and 3,000 telegraphic messages were brought in by hard-working messengers. Prince Bismarck is an example of the effect of scholarship and high education in shaping character and helping a career. Not a few great men have triumphed in spite of lack of education, many others have realized their greatness by it.

Prince Bismarck was an excellent scholar in his boyhood. He was not yet seventeen when he completed his studies preparatory for the university; and that these studies were not of a trifling sort, judged by any standard, is proved by the certificate which he received on passing his examination. This paper which bears date Easter, 1832, runs as follows:

"The written examination comprised Ancient History: Bella Romanorum adversus Macedonum Reges; a Latin essay. Secondly, Modern History: On the political conditions of the leading States of Europe at the beginning of the Eighteenth century. Thirdly, Mathematics. To find the area of a figure limited at will by a parabolic curve and several straight lines. Fourthly, a German essay: How Europe acquired and maintained superiority over the other continents of the world. Fifthly, Greek: Translation and crucial comments on the passage in the 'Ajax' of Sophocles from line 940 to line 970, and a Greek exercise.

"Otto von Bismarck received the following certificates in the viva voce examination:—Latin, good and fluent; Greek, good; Ancient History, very good; Modern History, good; Mathematics, generally good; Philosophy, good."

The general certificate is as follows: "His knowledge of Latin is good, both in his comprehension of the writers and in facility of composition. His knowledge of Greek is pretty good. He has a very satisfactory skill in the use of German; and a fair knowledge of mathematics, history, and geography. Of the modern languages, he has studied French and English with special success."

The teachers close their certificate of the boy who was to become of the most powerful man in Europe, with these words: "We dismiss this able and well-equipped youth with our best wishes, and the hope that he will pursue his further education with renewed energy."

Bismarck's university course did not fall short of the promise of his preparatory studies; and in his subsequent career as a statesman continual evidences are found of his scholastic training.

She Waits for Her Daughter.
"How late do you stay out?" asked a New York Commercial Advertiser reporter of an old and crippled woman who grinds a small and wheezy hand-organ nightly on Third avenue, sometimes on one corner and sometimes on another, above Fifty-ninth street. "About an hour longer," she replied in a voice even more wheezy than the organ. "It was after midnight, then, the moon shone brightly and the air was close after the heat of the day. 'Go home now and I'll give you a quarter,' urged the reporter. 'I can't, I'm lame,' she replied, and must wait for my daughter." It was evident that the poor creature was not too willing to start homeward, so the reporter and a companion, picked the organ up and supported the old woman home. On the doorstep lay the figure of a woman. She was the daughter, and, intoxicated. "Oh, sometimes she forgets me," explained the old woman, and I'm out all night, but it does not happen very often."

Cosmetics.
Cosmetics cost American women \$62,600,000 a year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Asaiah and Sapphira.

The lesson for Sunday, Aug. 14, may be found in Acts 5: 1-11. INTRODUCTORY.
Have you frowned at this swift punishment and called it severe? Does it seem to you that God should have mercifully passed over the falsehood as a piece of fortuitous delirium? That would not have been mercy. It would have been worse cruelty to the race. Here was a lie. The greatest curse, next to unbelief, is insincerity, first toward God, and then toward man. It undermines and corrupts. See—Falseness to-day, the atmosphere is that of falsehood. Happy for this church that such an insidious disease were plucked out by the roots at the very start. And so real piety to-day means, plainly, truth.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.
Ananias. Meaning, given of God. The name does not save. Sapphira. From the name of the precious stone, sapphire. Possession. Applied here to real estate. The word signifies that it was, as Peter says, their very own. The same word used of the rich young man. Matt. 19: 22. ("great possessions").

Keep back part, or set apart from it, a far too frequent mode of deception. Privy to it. Literally, knowing along with him, a certain part. As if it were the whole.
Rath Satan filled? Filled with the spirit of evil rather than filled with the Holy Spirit. To lie, or deceive. Satan's filling is for falsehood and deception. He possesses souls still.

In thine own power, right, with privilege of disposing of, as he chose. Concealed this thing in thine heart. Greek: Set, or settled this thing in thine heart. He was punished for what his heart determined to do.

I gave up the ghost, or breathed out, as we say, expired.
The young men. Greek, younger. Possibly a company somewhat like the Old Testament sons of the prophets, students of the word was done. The affair was semi-private; certainly not notorious, or she would have heard of it inside of three hours.

The land or field—sold, literally rendered up.—It was a clear case of falsehood.
Agreed together.—Literally sounded together.—From this comes our word symphony.—A symphony is a significant and strikingly realistic.

Great fear.—A wholesome awe as respects him with whom we have to do. And upon as many as heard these things.—The effect on the outside world; so always.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.
A certain man named Ananias.—Yes, and there was a certain man named Judas, and a certain man named Simon Magus. Where good is, evil also creeps in. The vile serpent rots into sweet Eden. Moreover, there was a certain state-stained, false Jacob's life, and even in the life of Abraham, certainly in that of David. Peter also needed more than once to be reproved; likewise Thomas, and the sons of Zebedee. God's book tells the plain, unvarnished truth. It was wrought out of some other spirit than man's.

Why hath Satan filled thy heart to lie? Of course; Satan is a liar from the beginning and the father of lies. He first comes and by lying gains entrance into the church of man. Our there he poisoned all the fountain, and the streams that flow forth are all vitiated by his presence. When once he fills the heart it is one great unceasing lie. Deception toward God, toward man, toward self, all false till the poor subject comes at last to believe and advocate a lie. Alas for "Whoever loveth and maketh a lie." The end is plain. "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth."

Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God: Let us be careful. Thou God seest me. Yes, more. God not only hears all lies, sees all lies, but no falsehood is spoken that is not, in a profound sense, against high heaven itself. It is a special case of sin, and it is the true of the deception practiced by Ananias and Sapphira, and so indeed of all falsehood respecting the holy things of God, devotion, consecration, faith. But it is in a large measure true, also, of the school of the hypocrite, of the men in the ordinary affairs of life. It is an offense to the central law of our being and virtual rebellion against God.

Next Lesson.—The Apostles Persecuted. Acts 5: 25-41.

A Pastor.

Tom Duffee is a devotee of amateur photography, and one of those enthusiasts who can never see one of his family in a comfortable position without insisting upon having a plate on the spot. He always prepares for the process by twisting the sister into some outlandish attitude on the plea of making things more artistic.

Not long ago there was an informal exhibition of the work of the photographic club to which Tom belongs, at which were displayed the fruits of the efforts of members to immortalize their friends.

In one corner hung a group of figures twisted into the most extraordinary positions, the general effect being that of pictures taking from sitters partially paralyzed.

"Who in the world are these persons?" one of the visitors asked, pausing before them, and examining them with interest.
"I know nothing about it," responded a bystander; "but they look to me like some of Tom Duffee's strained relations."

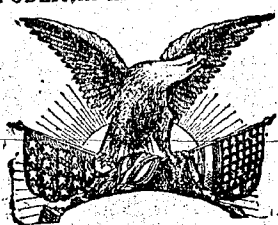
The Long Trained Gowns.
The men of Maine have put their feet down in regard to the wearing of long trained gowns by their women-folk. They have gone to the length of forming a society for the purpose of doing away with a fashion which they justly but idly stigmatize as "unhealthily and dirty." They have agreed together that they will not appear in public with any lady with a long-skirted frock; no matter if she be their nearest and dearest; and the membership of the club is said to be a ready-made. Unless the women of Maine are far behind their sisters in other parts of the world in independence and in decision, it will not be long before the members of that club will be solemnly led forth in the eyes of all the world, each in the keeping of a woman who for the occasion wears an extra long gown sweeping behind her in the mud. The fair sex may be coerced in many things, but not in the matter of clothes.—Boston Courier.

The Avalanche.

PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.



For President:
Benjamin Harrison,
OF INDIANA.

Vice President:
Whitelaw Reid,
OF NEW YORK.

State Ticket.

For Governor.....JOHN T. RICH,
of Lapeer County.

For Lieut. Gov.....J. W. GIDDINGS,
of Wexford County.

For Sec'y of State.....J. W. JOCHIM,
of Marquette County.

For Treasurer.....J. F. HAMBITZER,
of Houghton County.

For Aud. Gen'l.....S. W. TURNER,
of Roscommon County.

For Att'y Gen'l.....G. E. DIEREMA,
of Ottawa County.

For Com'r. St. L. O.....J. G. BERRY,
of Otsego County.

For Sup. P. Just'n.....H. R. PATTERSON,
of Ingham County.

For Member B. of Ed.....R. A. WILSON,
of Van Buren County.

Not a city in the United States has procured an appropriation for a public building from this session of congress. And yet the appropriations exceed those of the first session of the "billion dollar" congress.

Talking about that bugaboo, the "force bill," how can the 7,000,000 negroes in the Southern states outvote the 15,000,000 whites in the same states? We pause for a reply.—*Blade.*

There was \$6,000 worth of liquor drunk at the Manhattan club reception to Adlai and Grover. Adlai must have got away with about \$1,000 worth of it himself, from all reports. After this Stevenson will be known as "His Jags."—*Ex.*

The census statistics show that between 1880 and 1890 in the woolen industries of this country increased 19 1/2 per cent, in the cotton industries 23 3/4 per cent, and in the manufacture of silk goods 32 per cent. And all this under the "blight" of a protective tariff.—*Boston Journal.*

The Republicans of the Eighth Michigan district have insured their district for their own next fall by the nomination of that active, youthful, enthusiastic, popular and able Republican, Mr. Linton. He has always got there up to date, and it is probably about a regular habit with him.—*Det. Jour.*

The increase in average of barley throughout the Western States is conclusive evidence that the benefits of the McKinley law is already being felt. Since the import duty on this article was increased twenty cent per bushel, the American farmer can successfully compete with the Canadian raisers of this grain.

The assurance that Tammanyites will take the stump when the proper times comes is important and should put politicians on their guard. It should be seen that they do not go about the country armed with stumps, pullers, as it may occur to them as a decoration for their wigwag. If given a chance, they will break the record of the man who stole a red-hot stove.

At the democratic County Convention, Monday, the following delegates were elected: To State, J. K. Wright and John M. Smith; Congressional, Joseph Patterson and C. M. Jackson; Senatorial, W. T. Lewis, John Leven, P. M. Hoyt and E. T. Waldron; Legislative, F. F. Thatcher, J. J. Niederer, L. W. Ostrander, Chas. Cook, John Cameron, Chas. Richardson, Wm. C. Johnson and Julius Perry, Jr.

The Democrats absolutely decline to accept the currency question as an issue in the campaign. This is equivalent to saying to the American people: "Whatever the Republican administration has done or shall do on the currency question is the right thing to do, and we have no change to offer." This is simply a confession that the Republican party is the proper authority to entrust the question with.

Saginaw Democrats with fat bank accounts have received a touching appeal from D. J. Campau, a Democratic state committee chairman, for funds. One of these circulars was shown a representative of the *Courier-Herald*. It abounds in glittering generalities at the prospects of Democratic success in the nation and state, and closes with a pitious appeal to the recipient to respond with a check.

Extract from the speech of Representative Watson, (third party) relative to the democratic majority in Congress:—

"The congress now sitting is another illustration of Democratic worthlessness. Pledged to reform, they have not reformed. Pledged to economy, they have not economized. Pledged to legislate, they have not legislated. Extravagance has been the order of the day. Absenteeism has never been so pronounced. Lack of purpose was never so clear, lack of common business prudence never more glaring. Drunken men have reeled in the aisles, a disgrace to the republic. Drunken speakers have debated grave issues upon the floor, and in the midst of muddled ramblings have been heard to ask: 'Mr. Speaker, where was I at?' Useless employes crowd every corridor. Useless expenditures pervade every department."

So far as can be gathered from the reports, there was little disturbance at the polls, and Jones won because he received a large majority of the colored vote. It was recognized that the result depended upon the ballots of the colored voters, and every effort was made by both sides to secure their support. The result of this Alabama election appears to be as complete an answer as could be devised to the frantic attempts of the democrats to make it appear that the election next fall of Harrison and Reid, would in any way lead to a revival of the "carpet-bag" era, or in any way endanger the control of the local affairs of the state by its white citizens.—*N. Y. Press.*

"President Harrison will undoubtedly be re-elected unless some egregious blunders are made in the campaign, and I hardly think there is any danger of that," was the confident prediction made by Senator Quay. He spoke highly of Chairman Carter and said: "President Harrison, I believe, will carry every State that cast its electoral vote for him four years ago. He will also have the support of all the States that have been admitted to the Union since his election. In addition to these he will carry West Virginia, that went by a very narrow margin for the Democratic candidates in 1888. I don't think we need ask more than that."

The attempt of the democrats in the House to make campaign capital out of the investigation of the Pension office is turning out a disgraceful fizzle. It is easy to charge an official with wrong doing for political effect, even though there is no evidence on which to base the charge. This was the case with regard to Raum. The only things brought out by the investigation were some disgraceful proceedings on the part of Democratic representatives. The Democratic House refused to allow Enloe, of Tennessee, who was chairman of the committee, finish his speech accompanying the majority report, but adjourned, thus killing the whole matter. The trouble there is no corruption to be unearthed in the Pension office, and the Democrats know it.—*Blade.*

The taxpayers of Michigan are about to suffer the infliction of what under the circumstances may be called a necessary evil. The squabblers are to be called together in special session to remedy a glaring wrong they intentionally perpetrated on the people. The senatorial and representative apportionment bills passed by the last legislature have been declared invalid by the Supreme Court, owing to their corrupt and fraudulent character. What a shameful commentary upon a party which claims to embody the principles of reform. The State will now be fairly apportioned, but simply because the party of pretense is powerless to practice its customary methods.—*Bay City Tribune.*

The *Press* announced more than a week ago that the cotton manufacturers of Fall River had raised wages, not only by paying the weekly hands the same for the new legal week of fifty-eight working hours, as for the old week of sixty hours, but also by a corresponding increase of the piece work. It is announced by the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* that a majority of the cotton manufacturing corporations at Lowell have voted "to continue substantially the same rate of wages." This is, of course, an increase in the wages per hour.—*N. Y. Press.*

Don M. Dickinson is to be the rainbow-chaser of the democratic national campaign. He it is who is depended on to "hold Michigan for Cleveland," and he it is who has already guaranteed the delivery of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and several other western states to the Cleveland camp. There are beautiful rainbows in the political sky this year, and Don M. Dickinson may be trusted to see all of them in all their radiance. He saw them all four years ago, and he knows their precise tints and just when they are at their best.—*Det. Tribune.*

This Legislative district, is composed of the counties of Crawford, Otsego, Montmorency and Alpena. It is slightly Democratic.

This Senatorial district is composed of the counties of Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Isosco, Clare and Gladwin, and is Republican.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, '92.

The President is deeply interested in the preparations that are being made for the entertainment of the veterans who will come to the G. A. R. encampment, and it is no secret that it was a hint from him which caused the sudden revoking of the order issued by Col. Ernest, Superintendent of public grounds and buildings, refusing to allow the committee the use of the "White Lot" for holding reunions during the encampment. No better indications of the warm feelings towards the old soldiers held by the people of Washington could have been given than the wave of indignation that swept over the community when the order refusing the use of the "White Lot" was made public. On all sides were heard such remarks as "every foot of ground in Washington belongs to these men, bought by their blood on many hard-fought battlefields, and this absurd order must be revoked." The order was quickly revoked, and preparations are now being made to allow the committee the use of the "White Lot" for the grandest affair in the history of the G. A. R.

The republican Senate, unlike the democratic House, is fully alive to the necessity of a new Government Printing Office, and it has passed a resolution authorizing the committee on Printing to sit during the recess for the purpose of taking testimony in regard to the selection of a site upon which to build it.

Secretary Charles Foster left here to-day for Sandusky, Ohio, where he goes to make a speech to-morrow at a grand Harrison and Reid ratification meeting. When he made this engagement he expected that Congress would have adjourned before this, but he was unwilling to disappoint his Ohio friends, so he went anyway.

Republicans wisely kept out of the disgraceful scenes daily enacted before the committee which pretended to investigate the charge that democratic Representatives had been on the floor drunk during the present session, under the leadership of Tom Watson, a people's party member from Georgia. The committee has not submitted its report, but from the evidence taken it will have to render the Scotch verdict, "not proven," in the case of Representative Cobb, of Alabama, the only member unfortunate enough to have his name brought out during the so-called investigation, although no names were mentioned in the original charge, and as nearly every man who gave evidence testified that he had seen a member, or members on the floor while intoxicated it is difficult to see how the committee can do otherwise than to report the charge true. Representative Dingley, of Maine, was the only republican member of the House summoned to appear before the committee, and he declined to obey the summons.

"The result of the Alabama election," said a northwestern member of the republican National committee, "will be worth a hundred thousand votes to the republican party in my section, showing as it does that the people's party movement is nothing more than a scheme to prevent Harrison and Reid getting the electoral votes of States which naturally belong in the republican column, while the South remains solidly democratic. Republicans who for one reason or another went into the third party movement have been gradually seeing the error of casting their votes in the air in order to weaken the republican ticket sufficiently to throw the election into the House, which would mean the election of Grover Cleveland, who let no opportunity to injure the interests of the northwest go by while he was President, and this Alabama election will open the eyes of the rest of them, and I consider that it has made the carrying of every State in my section a certainty."

The Senate passed the resolution authorizing a select committee to investigate the Homestead labor trouble and report at the next session. The House sub-committee has got so tangled up on account of its report that it has been compelled to call on the full Judiciary committee of the House to try to straighten out things. The report that was written by chairman Oates was so manifestly prejudiced against organized labor that a majority of the sub-committee declined to sign it, and another report will, it is said, be prepared by Bynum, of Indiana.

The hypocrisy of these democrats who pretended to oppose an appropriation for the World's Fair on constitutional grounds was fully exposed when the House democratic caucus agreed to allow a vote to be taken on a separate bill appropriating \$2,500,000. It remains to be seen whether this bargain can be carried out, and also whether the Senate will allow itself to be dictated to by a House democratic caucus, if it shall be able to control the House.

A PAPER MANUFACTURER, MIDDLEBURY, N. Y., AUG. 1st, says: "Sir—If the 'tariff is a tax,' why is it that paper makers' felt are 10 per cent. lower than before the passage of the McKinley law? They are made almost entirely of wool. Why don't the felt manufacturers reap the benefit of the higher tariff on wool.—*N. Y. Press.*"

Closing Out Sale!

As we shall not carry the following named goods in stock, after disposing of what we now have on hand, we have concluded to offer our entire stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

Prices that will sell them,
Regardless of cost to us.
Now is your chance for Bargains!

You ought to get prices on

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

and also on
HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

The reapportionment bills passed by the legislature yesterday are in the main equitable and just, and ought to prove acceptable to all fair-minded citizens. Their adoption by general consent is a decisive victory over the gerrymander, and this result is due to the sturdy opposition of the republicans to the underhand schemes of the democrats to carry through at the outset. It was only when the democrats discovered that they were unable to control the senate that they consented to a compromise.

The districts as now apportioned insure the return of a republican legislature, which would be the result, in fact, of any equitable apportionment. But the districts are so well arranged that any legislature which is elected will be fairly representative of the people, and this is the object sought in the apportionment. Republicans may be congratulated on securing justice both to themselves and the people through the Supreme Court decisions and the extra legislative session. They have killed the gerrymander in this state.—*Det. Tribune.*

The number of pounds of tin andterne plate manufactured in each of the quarters of the fiscal year which closed on June 30th, 1892, was as follows: Quarter ending September 30th, 1891, 826,923 pounds; December 31st, 1891, 1,409,821; March 31st, 1892, 3,004,087; June 30th, 1892, 8,225,691. Of the 8,225,691 pounds produced in the last quarter over 5,000,000 pounds were made from black plates produced in the United States. The competent specialist of the Treasury Department who has in charge the collection of statistics in regard to tin plates estimates that the production for the current fiscal year will be at least 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the close of the year the production will be at an annual rate of 200,000,000 pounds.

In his speech notifying Cleveland of his nomination, Wilson, of West Virginia, addressed the following fatalistic remark to the democratic candidate:

"Four years ago, in the mid-career of a service that well deserved the highest honors your countrymen could bestow, as we feel sure that it will receive the highest honors that history can award, you were struck down because as a Democrat you could make no terms with those who wished to plunder the people's Treasury, or those who sought to perpetuate the passions of civil strife."

Now, it must be remembered that it was the whole American people that Cleveland threw his free trade message full in the face of. It is true that, after having done so, he tried, and his friends in every way tried, to make terms with the offended American people, but they declined to be conciliated. And now this smart Mr. Wilson has the impertinence to say to the nation that its refusal to be conciliated was due to a purpose to "plunder the people's treasury" and "perpetuate the passions of civil strife."

We clip the following paragraph from the speech of Senator McDuffie of South Carolina: "In a free competition for the market of the United States, the wages of manufacturing labor in the northern states must be reduced at least as low as the wages of labor in England. The natural price of the manufacturing labor of the northern states is precisely the same as the manufacturing labor of England, and not a cent more.

A persistent effort is making, on the part of the democratic free trade press, to convey the impression that somehow the Homestead affair militates against the protective idea. As a sample of these labored efforts, we quote the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

What we are discussing now is the failure of the McKinley law to maintain high wages, give abundant employment, and ally the discontent of those who toil. Homestead presents a case conspicuously in point, for at that place are found a number of capitalists who are especially beneficiaries of the McKinley law. The people are interested in knowing to what extent they divide the profits of high protection with the men who work for them. Nobody will deny that the distinctive promise of the men who passed the bill was that the condition of the workmen was to be vastly improved. Homestead, where so many men were employed, was surely a fine field for demonstration.

Here is the usual array of half-truths and unauthorized statements of republican positions, so characteristic of the average free trade theorist. The Republicans asserted, and now assert, that a protective tariff maintains the American wage-scale at a much higher average than that in Great Britain, or that would be possible in this country without protection. The wages paid at Homestead are very high. The wages under the reduction asked for by the Carnegie Steel Company, are still of the very highest in the country. There was steady employment for every one of the locked-out men, but they declined it. They wanted to work at their figures or not at all. No Republican ever declared any such thing as that the McKinley law "would ally the discontent of those who toil." There are some forms of discontent which are ridiculous, and outside the pale of popular sympathy.—*Blade.*

Under the influence of the McKinley tariff the importation of woolen goods have for 11 months ending in May, decreased from a five years average of \$46,247,000 to \$32,688,000, which, making allowance for a 10 per cent undervaluation corrected by the McKinley bill, represents a decrease of \$18,000,000 that would buy 90,000,000 pounds. This means the expenditure of \$20,000,000 in wages for producing say one half that amount or 45,000,000 pounds. In consequence a new mill, employing 500 hands, has been established at Bristol, Pa. In nearly all the New England States woolen mills have been enlarged and employment given to hundreds of additional hands. A decrease of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 of silk importations, with consequent enlargement of plants and increased disbursement of wages has brought that industry into a flourishing condition with steady employment. The manufacture of seals, plushes, and pile fabrics has been stimulated. These are practical arguments for the people who depend on wages, that no amount of brutal, ingenious or false writing up of the "Homestead" affair by the democrats and free traders can counteract.—*Det. Journal.*

The McKinley tariff law has reduced the cost of living 3 1/2 per cent; raised the rate of wages 3 1/2 per cent, reduced the annual revenue \$50,000,000, raised the trade balance to \$203,000,000. So the Senate committee reports, and its findings, after most careful investigation, were concurred in by the Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, two of the leading democratic members of the Senate.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When You Are in Need

of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES,

It will Pay you to Call and see me,

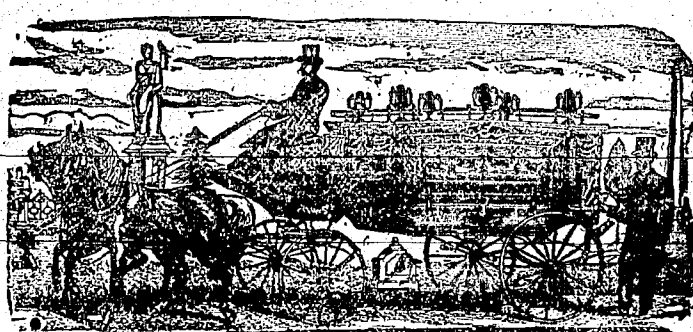
AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

L. FOURNIER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap. A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick House in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property. Jan 29, 11

O. PALMER.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1892.

LOCAL ITEMS

Buy your clothing of Jackson & Masters.

Dr. Roffe is building a neat cottage on Chestnut Street.

Frank Hammond, of near Jackson, says he killed two rattlesnakes weighing ten pounds.

The store of S. H. & Co., is headquarters for choice Butter and Cheese.

The farmers of Otsego and Charlevoix counties have a picnic at Thumb Lake, August 25th.

Ice Cream and Strawberries at C. W. Wight's Restaurant.

Regular meeting of the Women's Relief Corps, at their hall, Saturday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Call and examine Jackson & Masters new line of clothing.

J. J. Bell has returned to the Upper Peninsula to look after his mining and lumber interests.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

The contractors are at work on the Lutheran church, which will be pushed to early completion.

A No. 1 Machine Oil at a low price, at A. Kraus', next to the post office.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

The farmers of Otsego and Charlevoix counties are to have a picnic at Thumb Lake, August 25.

Great reduction in Straw Hats, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Twenty tickets were sold here yesterday morning for the Topitabee excursion.—Ros. News.

Highest price paid for huckleberries, at the hardware store, next to the post office.

Mrs. A. B. Payne is visiting her parents in Mt. Pleasant township, Oscoda county.—Ros. News.

Jackson & Masters have the finest and largest stock of clothing in the county.

Mrs. D. Jacobs was the guest of her son Henry, of Grayling, over Sunday.—West Branch Herald.

Buy the Maud S. force pump, the best in the world.

F. DECKROW.

There is a goodly company from Saginaw, camping on the beach of Portage. It is a beautiful place.

Ladies', Misses', and Childrens', Hosiery of the Three Crow Brand, for sale by S. H. & Co.

E. T. Waldron, of South Branch was in town Tuesday, looking happy. Everything is lovely on the farm.

Just received a full line of Ruchings and Trench Laces, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Joseph Patterson returned last Saturday, from a visit to her old home, among relatives, at Brighton, Mich.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Ball game this afternoon between Republicans and Democrats, at the grounds, South side. Heaps of fun.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Rich, of Grayling are in the village, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Nichols.—Ros. News.

If you should require anything in the Hardware line, call at the store of S. H. & Co.

N. Michelson's bay team draws a new canopy top, out under survey, that is a picture of luxurious comfort.

Gaylord is to have a four weeks normal institute, and H. C. Rankin, of Lapeer will run it. It begins Aug. 8.

Nearly every limb in H. Funck's orchard is propped up to support the weight of fruit. Pears, Peaches and Grapes are especially fine.

Four bushels a day picked easy with a Huckleberry-Picker, made by Alb. Kraus, next to the post office.

Hon. A. A. Smith, was in his seat at Lansing during the special session of the squabblers. He was always on hand when needed.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Points, always kept in stock at factory prices, at A. Kraus', next to the post office.

As we go to press we learn of the arrival of a daughter at the residence of Geo. Hall, of South Branch, this evening. All well.—Ros. News.

If you want to purchase Boots and Shoes at very low prices, go to the store of D. B. Conner.

The young ladies of the M. E. church will give an Ice Cream Social at Mrs. G. W. Smith's milliner shop, Friday evening, Aug. 12th.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the installment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

Farmer John Goslow, of Dover, has the best thanks of the editor's family for a fine mess of green peas. The gentleman reports all his crops as being extra good this year, and was naturally feeling quite jubilant.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Come and buy Ten Dollars worth of goods from S. H. & Co. and get a picture enlarged.

Gaylord is to have a four weeks normal institute and H. C. Rankin, of Lapeer, will run it. It begins August 8th.

Highest Cash price paid for Huckleberries at the depot, Cheney, Mich. Briggs & Bell.

Huckleberries took quite a jump in price this week and are in good demand at 5¢ and 6 cents per quart.—Ros. News.

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant. F. DECKROW.

A. C. Wilcox brought us a pair of huckleberries last week, which would average a half inch in diameter. They were wonderful.

You can buy your clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods of Jackson & Masters cheaper than at any other place in the county.

Thomas Wakeley, of Grayling, Sheriff of Crawford Co., was the guest of Luke Bosom last week.—West Branch Herald.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

A little woman in Grove, who weighs 200 pounds, did her housework last week, and earned fourteen dollars picking huckleberries.

D. B. Conner proposes to close out his entire stock of Boots, Hats and Caps, so as to make room for a different line of Goods.

Sam Blumenthal, started for Lewiston Wednesday. He stopped over in Grayling and shipped a lot of goods to that place for his store.—West Branch Herald.

Geo. H. Bonnell having retaken the Gallery for a few weeks, is prepared to give all his customers good work at prices that are right.

A companion threw a sharp piece of wood at Victor Willett, a 9-year-old Vassar boy. It entered the boys left eye, completely destroying the organ.

For Hats and Caps at low prices, go to the store of D. B. Conner, as he intends to close out his stock of these Goods at low prices.

Ye editor and family have the huckleberry fever and notwithstanding our duties of editor, printer and devil, have picked \$16 worth of the luscious fruit.—Ros. News.

Lost—A note to the amount of \$100, drawn in favor of D. McCormick. Finder please return same to owner. Payment on note has been stopped.

Not a city in the United States has procured an appropriation for a public building from this session of congress. And yet the appropriations exceed those of the first session of the billion dollar congress.

Miss Cora B. Gibbs, of Caro, resigned her position as teacher in the Grayling School, to accept a better one at Ann Arbor. Miss Eva Stark, of Otter Lake, succeeds her.

It begins to dawn upon the minds of the West Branch boys that the Grayling baseball team are not anxious to again cross bats with them. Guess the boys have struck it right.—West Branch Democrat.

Mrs. M. D. Osband, of Lansing, died last Wednesday. Mrs. Osband was a sister of Mrs. F. L. Barker, of Fredette, and formerly resided at that place, where her husband was proprietor of a small store.

We are under obligations to President Clute, of the Michigan Agricultural College, for a copy of program and invitation to attend the commencement exercises of that institution, August 11—15.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan declaring the legislative redistricting laws of 1885 and 1891 unconstitutional will be generally approved by the people of the state without regard to party affiliations.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

In the window at the Land Office is a sheaf of wheat, the product of the "Barren Plains" farm of Fred Sholtz, of Center Plains. It is "Martin Amber", and the piece estimated to yield about 30 bu. to the acre.

The south bound passenger trains on the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central railroad bring down almost every trip about fifteen or sixteen tons of huckleberries. They are picked all along the line, although Grayling ships about 400 bushels each day. The crop is said to be much better this year than it ever was before and the quantity of berries being picked is certainly greater. About half the berries picked are gathered by the Indians.—Bay City Tribune.

The raising of the Republican pole at L. J. Miller's this afternoon, in South Branch, was a grand occasion. H. H. Woodruff, of this village was orator and delivered a fine speech. There was a large attendance, a number from this place and Grayling being present. Among those from Grayling we note W. A. Masters, Sheriff Wakeley, and F. Amidon. There was much enthusiasm manifested and when the banner with the names of the next President and vice-President, Harrison and Reid, was hoisted in the breeze from the top of an elegant 80 foot pole they were greeted with cheers.—The Republicans of South Branch are deserving of much praise.—Ros. News.

Rev. E. E. Caster will hold Quarterly Services at the M. E. church, in Vanderbilt, on to-morrow evening.

J. D. Chappel, of Cambria, Mich., is the guest of W. A. Masters. He is looking for future investment in this county.

The Otsego county wheat harvest is in full blast, and both the yield and acreage is the biggest in the history of the county.—Otsego Co. Herald.

S. H. & Co. are again giving away a premium with \$10.00 worth of goods, this time consisting of a portrait of yourself or any friend you may desire. Samples on exhibition at the store; call and see them.

Grand Army day was observed August 2d, at Bay View, Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio, made the eagle scream in orthodox G. A. R. fashion to the great delight of hundreds of old veterans and their friends. J. C. Bontecou, of Petoskey, was president of the day.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, of the agricultural college, is experimenting upon the value of straw at different periods of ripening. He has made 48 bundles at different cuttings. These will be dried and tested and it is expected that the result of the experiment will prove to be of much value to farmers.

Annual Meeting.

There will be an annual meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Association, held at the Wigwag on the grounds of the Association, Saturday, August 20th, 1892, for the purpose of choosing committees and making arrangements for the annual picnic Sept. 8th, 92. By Order of President, L. W. OSTRANDER, Sec.

Columbian Exposition.

The executive committee of the "World's Columbian Exposition" has set apart the 12th of October as a grand national holiday for the public schools of America. It is contemplated that on this day, every school in the land and the citizens of every community, will hold exercises commemorative of the discovery of America.

The national committee has prepared an appropriate program for this occasion and by September 1st, and on application, will be sent to any school in the United States. The schools and citizens of Grayling will join in celebrating this day. Let the schools throughout Crawford Co. take advantage of this opportunity to teach a lesson in patriotism. Particular information can be had on application to W. F. BENKELMAN, Chairman of Local Committee.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Aug. 6, '92:
Foster, J. J. Reed, Daniel.
Hovey, W. S. Reynolds, G. W.
Harrison, Miss J. Tucker, Mrs. Eva.
Kulus, F. Waggoner, Miss A.
Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."
J. M. JONES, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

"THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist."

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Ida-ville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best. Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down, and doesn't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite, and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store."

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the third day of December 1881, executed by Ira Curran and Addie Curran, his wife, to William Corning, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the County of Crawford, Michigan, in book A of mortgages, on pages 367 and 368, on the sixth day of December, 1881, said mortgage there is claimed to be due for principal, interest and exchange at the date hereof, the sum of \$37.00, besides \$2.00 for an attorney's fee provided for by law, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, to wit: the premises situated in the village of Grayling, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Court for the County of Crawford), on Saturday the 5th day of November, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said mortgage premises are described as follows: The north west quarter of section eighteen, in township twenty five, north of Range three west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, Crawford County, Michigan.

Dated August 6, 1892.

EDWARD CORNING, Executor, and ALMA CORNING, Executrix, and Trustees of the last will and testament of William Corning deceased.

HUBERT P. SMITH, Attorney

August 11th

#13th Annual Reunion

Soldiers & Sailors Ass'n

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Standish, August 23, 24, and 25, 1892.

PROGRAMME

First Day.

1. Reception Committee with band will meet the different delegations on the arrival of trains, and escort them to Grand Army Hall, when they will form and march to the camp, at 10:30 a. m.
2. Music by the band.
3. Dinner at 12 m.
4. Music by the Musical Bands.
5. Prayer by the Rev. M. E. Bacon, of Standish.
6. Music by the choir.
7. Address of "Welcome by P. M. Angus," of Standish.
8. Response by Jerome B. Davis, Vice-President of the Ass'n.
9. Music by the Choir.
10. Payment of dues and securing of badges.
11. Supper Call at 6 p. m.
12. Camp Fire and Concert at the Opera House, short speeches by L. McHugh, of Bay City, Rob. Garner, S. E. Hayes, S. J. Haring, and others.
13. Taps at 9:30 p. m.

Second Day.

1. Revell at 6 a. m.
2. Breakfast at 7 a. m.
3. Guard Mount at 8 a. m.
4. Music by the Band.
5. Prayer by Rev. G. F. Smith, of Stirling.
6. "One Flag for One Nation," Response by A. J. Rose, of Grayling.
7. Music by the Choir.
8. "The Grand Army of the Republic," Response by L. McHugh, of Bay City.
9. "Our Fallen Comrades," Response by W. H. Miller, of Cheesburg.
10. Music by the Choir.
11. "The Women's Relief Corps," Response by Mrs. Jane Stevens, of Omer.
12. Music by the Choir.
13. Dinner Call at 12:30 p. m.
14. Assembly at 2 p. m.
15. Music by the Band.
16. Prayer by Rev. A. Wythe, of Au Gres.
17. Music by the Choir.
18. "The President of the United States," Response by John R. J. Kelley, of Alpena.
19. Music by the Choir.
20. "Disbanded Comrades," Response by Comrade O. Palmer, of Grayling.
21. Music by the Choir.
22. "Sherman's March to the Sea," Response by A. M. Hilton, of Grayling.
23. Music by the Choir.
24. "The Army of the Republic," Response by H. B. Hudson, of Manistowick.
25. Music by the Choir.
26. "Sons of Veterans," Response by Watt S. Humphrey, of Cheboygan.
27. Music by the Choir.
28. Supper Call at 8:30 p. m.

Third Day.

1. Revell at 6 a. m.
2. Breakfast at 7 a. m.
3. Music by the Band.
4. Declaration by Rose Bourassa.
5. Music by the Choir.
6. Declaration by Miss Mattie Middaugh, of Elmira.
7. Declaration by Mrs. Cora McDowell, of Omer.
8. "Our Nation's Future," Response by S. E. Hayes, of Maple Ridge.
9. Music by the Choir.
10. Address by Robert Garner, of Arenac.
11. Music by the Choir.
12. Annual Report of Association and Address by Comrade W. J. Jobb, of Grayling.
13. Music by the Band.
14. Dinner Call at 12 m.
15. Music by the Band at 1 p. m.
16. Election of Officers.
17. Break Rank after singing "Yankee Doodle."

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 3, t. f.

Notice.

E. M. Roffe, has some desirable Lots on Peninsular Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price &c.

Wm. WOODBURN.

Oct. 22 t. f.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '92.

Low Rate Harvest Excursions.

The announcement that the North Western Line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low rate Harvest Excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home-seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30th and September 27th, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular, and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, at P. T. A. Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Ida-ville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best. Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down, and doesn't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite, and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store."

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HUBERT P. SMITH, Attorney

August 11th

BOOTS AND SHOES THAT WEAR WELL.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS.

AN ALL ROUND STORE.

—ON—

SQUARE PRINCIPLES.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

—AND—

LATEST NOVELTIES.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED, AND "THE BIG 5."

Two Grand Trains Daily Between the World's Fair City and the Foothills.

One Night Out, or One Day Out. Take Your Choice. Business Demands it, and the People Must Have it.

The popularity of "The Great Rock Island Route" as a Colorado line—having long time since taken first place as the people's favorite between the Lakes and the Mountains—has compelled the management to increase the present splendid service by the addition of a train that is one night on the road from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. This train will be known as the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED," and will be put in service May 1st, leaving Chicago daily at 10:45 A. M., arriving at above cities in the afternoon of the next day, earlier than any of its competitors. Especial equipment has been built for this train, with the view of making it a LIMITED in every sense of the word, and best of all, there will be no extra charge. The route of this exceedingly fast train is by the Rock Island Shore Line, and a few of the large cities through which it passes, are Denver, Fort Collins, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Beatrice, Fairbury, Bellevue, Phillipsburg, Smith Center, Colby and Goodland. This makes it a most desirable route, and particularly interesting to the traveler. Another point: The popularity of our dining-car service is still on the increase, and no money spared to make this service what our patrons always say, "the best."

Our "Big 5" will continue as usual, leaving Chicago at 10 P. M., and arriving at Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning, being but one day out, and at this fast and popular train goes through Omaha.

Our No. 11 will leave as heretofore at 6 P. M., arrive at Kansas City at 9:00 A. M., and will reach Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning.

Our Colorado service is made perfect by this new "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED" and the "Big 5," and gives to the traveling public two FLYERS DAILY.

Manitou passengers should consult the map and time tables of our line, to fully appreciate the advantages in time saved by taking this route, when on their summer vacation.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted on the most favorable terms. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those elsewhere. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of agents in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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Patents taken out by us are promptly prosecuted, and every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by notices in the Scientific American.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of agents in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

A. CROSS.

May 21st, 91.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

WHO CONDUCT

AN ALL ROUND STORE

—ON—

SQUARE PRINCIPLES.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

—AND—

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

MISERIES OF THE PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

Humors of a British Political Meeting—Visiting the Candidate—Erasing Troublesome Inquiries—Who May Vote for a Candidate for the Commons.

A Parliamentary Election.

The impetuosity of the average British skull to a joke, prevents a general and thorough appreciation of the humors of a British election. The English have a faculty of taking everything with the utmost seriousness, and as an election is, to them, the most important affair in which the British can engage, every step in its progress from the dissolution of the old Parliament to the assembling of the new, is taken with overpowering solemnity that is often very funny. According to the Globe-Democrat, every one who has anything to do with the affair, no matter how small and insignificant his share may be, is profoundly impressed with a

Long before the coming of the would-be M. P. a meeting has been arranged, and at this gathering Mr. Smith is expected to outline the policy of his party, to show how it alone is the salvation of the country, to explain what it has done in



THE CHAIRMAN.

the past and what it proposes to do in the future, and to prove, to the satisfaction of all the Liberals in hearing, that the Tories are dragging the nation to swift and certain destruction.

generally effected, the most pertentious and troublesome of the opponents is invited to a seat on the platform, to become a part of the meeting, and is then expected to hold his peace until given a chance to speak his mind. The compromise is generally reached by the speaker, who is concerned, but his followers do not in any wise consider themselves restrained by the courtesy shown their leader, but resort to every possible means to interrupt and embarrass the speaker. They cheer, they groan, they yell, they whistle, they call out, "Hear! hear!" in the most irritatingly annoying way. They bring to their assistance various instruments of music, tinful and otherwise, on which they execute fantasies, the most out-spitting description; they crowd like crows, they follow like cows, they bray like donkeys. Poor John Smith, who is all the while endeavoring to get forth his declaration of principles and to give his personal views as to the policy he will adopt if elected, might as well sing comic songs as speak, for should he do so, few would be the victors. But he perseveres, recites as much of his prepared speech as he can get in, in the uproar, and fills up the time with such remarks as occur to him on the spur of the moment or are suggested by the more or less impertinent questions of the mob.

altitude themselves a committee to do it. The candidate's views are not usually disposed to tolerate evasion, but demand an unequivocal statement; and the example of the candidate in the last



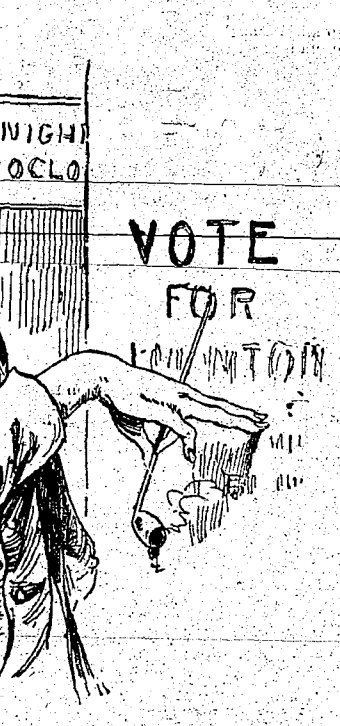
A BAD SELECTION FOR SANDWICH MAN.

Tired out by his efforts he finally takes his seat, and is vigorously applauded by his female relatives on the platform, who have listened to his address with looks of admiration at the profundity of his wisdom, and with reproachful and contemptuous glances at the crowd which did not appreciate such talent.

The close of John's speech is the signal for an outbreak compared to which the uproar that prevailed all along was a trifle. Some of the audience desire to hear other speakers of the same party as the candidate, and the speaker, who has a taste of something different, and the leader of the opposition, who was invited on the platform in order to keep him quiet, usually seizes the opportunity of the hall to spring to his feet and begin an answer to the statements advanced by the candidate. He is often successful, for the spirit of fair play is strong among the English people, but not infrequently, when the local committee deems the situation inappropriate, on one excuse or other, suppressed whereupon he retires in high dudgeon from the platform and gives utterance to his dissatisfaction from a chair in the back part of the room.

A few days later the Tories have their meeting in the same room, and are addressed by their candidate, the same scene being enacted, this time, however, the Liberals appearing as the disturbing element, and the all probability a member of the Liberal local committee appearing in the role of chief grumbler, and being invited to a seat on the platform to secure a temporary respite while the Tory candidate airs his views.

Disorderly as they often are, however, the political meetings of the present day are a marked improvement over those described by Dickens half a century ago, when the nominating meetings were often riotous. No one who has read the great novelist's picture of the election in which Mr. Pickwick and his friends bear an humble part can ever forget the description; and yet, from the evidence given by less imaginative writers, there is reason to believe that the sketch is little, if at all, overdrawn.



TRYING TO MAKE UP HIS MIND.

sense of his own importance and of the fact that he is making his bid, and so goes about the job with an earnestness that does him much credit, but often fails to impress the bystanders in the manner intended. From the candidate himself to the Chairman, of a popular meeting, and the latter a rather conspicuous functionary to the humble sharer in political work who walks up and down the streets bearing two boards on which is inscribed advice to voters as to the proper person to receive their encouragement and votes, every one feels, or seems to feel, that he is a part of one stupendous whole, and conducts himself accordingly.

The infrequency of parliamentary elections in Great Britain, as compared with those for Congress in this country, has a tendency to increase their importance in the eyes of the people, and the local interest is not in the least diminished by the fact that as a general thing, up to a short time before the election few of the electors in many of the boroughs know for whom they will be called on to cast their votes, for the leaders of the two parties choose the candidates and assign them to districts, so that a Scotchman may be called on to contest a borough in the south of England, while an Englishman goes to Scotland to solicit the favor of the people there. The fact that they frequently have never seen their candidate until he appears before them on the hustings does not disturb the determination of the men of his party to vote for him, and when he "comes down" from London—for in England London is "up," and everywhere else is "down"—to address them, they turn out with an enthusiasm born of a zeal for the party to give him a welcome.

Suppose, then, that the Liberals propose to contest a seat in Kent and the



A DIVIDENT SPEAKER.

to suffocation with voters anxious to hear what Mr. Smith has to say. Liberals are there, of course, in great numbers, but among them is a liberal sprinkling of Tory adherents, who have come to have a little fun and to make things



A DIVIDENT SPEAKER.

The methods of canvassing after the nominations have been made have, however, undergone little change. The number of voters, though largely increased during the last fifty years, is still restricted to a comparatively small system of universal suffrage of the United States, and the efforts to obtain votes are proportionately more energetic. The hand-shaking goes on with vigor from the nomination until polling day, and many a "bid" is eagerly made for the success of her favorite candidate, condescends to solicit in person the favor of men on whom at bestow a glance. In a close election the canvassing is carried on with a vigor which the people of this country know nothing of in a district where the antecedents of every man for general office are perfectly well known to all, the only hope of success lies in inducing voters of the opposite political faith to change their minds, and the difficulty of doing this can be imagined only when the rugged self-reliance, not to say obstinacy, of the British voter is taken into consideration. The time has when votes were sold and bought almost openly, but that time has gone by; if there is bribery now it is so carefully hidden as to be invisible even to the shrewd-gauging of public opinion.

But the voters are not the only persons subjected to a moral pressure while the canvass is in progress. In every British community, as in every part of the United States, there are men and women who imagine that the world is on their shoulders, and that, should they remove their support, the moral universe would totter to its fall. These are the men and women who form societies for the purpose of bringing about what the rest of the world calls impossibilities. Sometimes they succeed, sometimes they fail; in the latter case they are placed on the pedestal of fame as benefactors, leaders of the world's thought, and persons to whom after ages will go with pride; in the latter, they are denounced as cranks, and are forgotten in the land of the living. Whether cranky or philanthropic, however, they are equally troublesome to an anxious candidate when they come to demand what policy he intends to pursue in regard to the idea they have made it their business to foster, and the unfortunate man is often put to not a little uneasiness when a woman's rights delegation or a temperance committee calls upon him to express himself explicitly in regard to their questions. To oppose them is to lose the support of all on their side; to favor them is to suffer a certain loss, probably much greater, among those who regard their pet theories as folly; to be non-committal is to incur the charge of loss of nerve in the direction of the clear of those to whom it is no easy matter, particularly as the people who con-

Parliamentary election, who, whenever informed that a delegation was on its way to his house, hid in the garret, leaving word that he had gone to London, would be followed by more than one unhappy contestant did he not fear the consequences of such evasion even more than the results of an interview.

But from one kind of pressure, that for appointment to office, the candidate for Parliament is almost entirely free. There are to be sure, in Great Britain, as in the United States, numerous patriots who are willing to serve their country as a fixed and liberal salary, but the incoming of a new administration with a new policy has not meant there, as here, a general exodus of Government officials. Civil service has, in Great Britain, passed beyond the experimental stage, and is as firmly grounded as any other principle of administration. Under the old administration, the ministry and a few heads of departments go out, but the great body of English public servants, after being appointed, are so secure in their places that no matter how great the change in the government, they are to time take place in the nation. Prime ministers may come and go, but the clerk in a government department, the country postmaster, steady on, unaffected by the change in domestic or foreign policy that may be involved in the election.

Mention has already been made of the comparatively restricted number of English voters by whom the candidate for Parliament is confirmed in his election, and as the Englishman is not compared with our unlimited suffrage, they are large when compared with the classes of voters who exercised the franchise before the reform bill of 1868, which was passed by the Conservative Government of Disraeli. Under this document voters in counties comprised 40 shilling freeholders, or those owning property in fee of that annual value, those possessing a life estate of the annual value of 40 shillings, which, if not occupied, must have been possessed before 1832, those possessing a life estate of the annual value of 25 shillings, for not less than sixty years of the annual value of 150, and owners of lands rated at 12 a year. In boroughs the voters comprised the rated occupiers of dwellings who have paid their poor rates, occupiers of premises, not dwelling houses, of the annual value of 10 shillings, and owners of premises of the annual value of 10 shillings. The bars of suffrage were thus let down to a very low notch, but in spite of this fact great numbers of the Queen's subjects are still disfranchised, and have neither part nor lot in the election of their representatives in Parliament.

He sat in a Sixth Avenue elevated railroad car, and twirled a decent piece, expectantly. At length he turned to a New York Tribune reporter, who happened to be sitting near him, and said: "What's the fare on this road?" "Five cents," the first he collected it. "Certainly not. You buy a ticket at the station where you get on and put it in the box on the platform." "That's strange," said the man with the unused nickel. "Somehow I've slipped in without paying. You see," he added confidentially, "I'm from California, and we don't ride around in this sort of thing out there. Guess I can put in a ticket when I get off, can't I?" "Well," said the reporter, "the elevated road is crowded and hustled, as you say, and New Yorkers wouldn't hesitate to 'beat' the road if it were in such an unintentional manner as you have done it." "I think I had better pay," said the Californian decidedly. And at Fourteenth street he left the train and went to the ticket chopper. "Somehow or other I have ridden up here from Chambers street without paying anything. 'Saved a nickel,' did you?" "I want to pay now." "Hey?" "I say I want to pay for my ride." "Don't live in New York, do you?" "No." "Didn't come from Jersey or Brooklyn, did you?" "No." "Where did you come from?" "California." "Conventual?" "Yes." "Well, you go round to that window," gasped the chopper, "plunk down five cents for a ticket, and come back and put it in this box. Then let me look at yer. I've chopped tickets goin' on three years, but I never seed a man like you before."

The Oldest Language.

Probably the oldest known specimens of recorded language in the world to-day are the inscriptions on the door-sockets and brick stamps found at Nineveh by the Babylonian exploration expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, which has recently returned. The brick stamps, which are of yellow clay, about four by five inches and are each in the shape of a square, and bear the names of Sardan and his son, Narim-Sin, who lived about 3300 B. C., and they were taken from the mound which covers the site of ancient Nineveh, with its famous temple of Baal. The expedition also found many other objects of interest, such as clay tablets containing contracts, lists of goods, temple incomes, art fragments, and images thrown by the temple makers. These throw much light on the history of the people as opposed to that of the kings, and the work of the expedition carries Babylonian records back one thousand years to a time of which practically nothing has hitherto been known. The antiquities found and now in the university museum.

The American globeberries require pruning every year.

Almost a Miracle.

On the day of the Wyoming massacre in 1778, when more than three hundred persons—men, women and children, were butchered by the Indians, Amos Stafford, a youth of nineteen years, had what might almost be called a miraculous escape.

According to the account given by Mr. Stone in his "Reminiscences of Saratoga," young Stafford was one of a reserve of riflemen. Shortly before the engagement ended the third man from him in the line fell, then the second, then the man next to him. His own turn would come next. By this time, however, he had perceived that these fatal shots were preceded by a puff of smoke from behind a certain log.

An Indian was picking up the reserve. Amos kept his eye upon the spot. Presently a head appeared above the log. Instantly a bullet sped thither, and danger from that quarter was at an end.

Soon the order was given to retreat. Stafford waited to reload, and then ran to an adjacent wheat field, where he hoped to be concealed till dark; but the Indians stumbled upon him, and he was forced to jump up and run. As he ran he glanced over his shoulder. An Indian was upon his heels, with tomahawk lifted.

Amos ran—he could do nothing else—and pretty soon came to a brush fence. He cleared it at a bound, faced about, and as his pursuer mounted it he shot him dead.

Then he threw his musket into the rushes and plunged into the river. A shower of bullets followed him, but he dived, and on coming up struck out for the opposite shore. Thence he ran behind a ridge and jumped into a marshy spring. An Indian passed near him, but he suspected nothing.

Young Stafford remained there over night, hearing meanwhile the cries and shrieks of the garrison of Forty Fort, whom the Indians were massacring. The next two nights he passed in a hollow tree. The woods were alive with savages. Once two or three sat upon the log in which Amos was lying. He heard the bullets rattle in their pouches. They even looked into the hollow, but a spider—so Stafford says—had spun a web over the entrance, and of course the Indians took that as proof that nobody was hidden inside.

Three days and nights he lay concealed, without food, and worse yet, without clothing, for he had stripped away his clothing, the river—will nature could stand it no longer. He crawled out of his den, and determined to give himself up to the first persons he should meet. These happened to be a party of Tories.

"God bless you, Amos!" said one of them. "How came you here in this condition?"

"They gave him food and clothing, and on the second night he escaped. The next morning he reached the American camp, to which he brought the first news of the defeat and massacre at Wyoming.

House of Sleepers.

In the old-time church services were so long—prayers, hymns, and sermons—that it is no wonder that many of the hard-worked people in the congregations could not keep awake. Both in the old world and in the new various devices were resorted to for the purpose of banishing sleep from the church. Among these was not the modern one of making the services short and interesting. Our English fathers tried several methods of breaking up the offensive practice. One method was that known as "bobbing," a term thus explained by a writer in Notes and Queries:

"My mother can remember Betty Finch, a very masculine sort of woman, being the 'bobber' at Holy Trinity Church in the year 1810. She walked very majestically along the aisles, during divine service, armed with a great long stick like a fishing rod, which had a ball fastened to the end of it, and when she caught any sleeping or talking, they got a 'nudge.'"

Doctor Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, gives in one of his "Letters" an amusing account of a Kerry curate for awakening sleepers in church.

"It is by ancient custom a part of the sexton's duty to perambulate the church during service time with a bell in his hand, to look carefully into every pew, and whenever he finds any one dozing to ring the bell. 'Be discharged this duty,' it is said, with great indignity, intemperately and impudently, and consequently with the happiest effect on the congregation; for as everybody is certain that if he or she gives way to drowsiness the fact will be forthwith made known through the church by a peal which will direct all eyes to the sleeper, the fear of such a visitation is almost always sufficient to keep every one on the alert."

Applauders.

The greatest remedy for anger is delay.—Seneca.

Apologies only account for that which they do not alter.—Disraeli.

Blessings may appear under the shape of pains, losses and disappointments, but let him have patience and he will see them in their proper figure.—Addison.

Calumnies that seem insupportable when looked at from a distance lose half their power if met and resisted with fortitude.—James Fenimore Cooper.

Charitableness, the character of common hope, is in strong hope, like glimpses of sunshine on a cloudy day.—Joanna Baillie.

Conditions are pleasant or grievous to us according to our sensibilities.—Lew Wallace.

Time sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.—Pope.

To hear complaints is wearisome alike to the wretched and the happy.—Johnson.

Equality is the life of conversation, and he is as much out who assumes to himself any part above another as he who considers himself below the rest of society.—Steele.

SHE'S EDITOR AND MANAGER.

A Kansas Woman Has Taken Charge of a Daily Political Organ.

But few women have aspired to the management and editorial control of daily political papers, although those who have assumed such control have been successful. Last month, Mrs. Frank T. Lynch placed her name at the head of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Standard, and has taken active business and editorial management of that paper.

Mrs. Sara Blair Lynch, or Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, as she will hereafter be known, comes from a newspaper family. Her grandfather, Samuel Medary, was the editor of the Ohio Statesman; afterward the Critic, published at Columbus, Ohio. In its day it was the organ of the Democratic party in the West, and Mr. Medary's name was a talisman worn in the heart of every old-time Democrat. He was also Territorial Governor of Minnesota and afterward Governor of Kansas. Mrs. Lynch's father, General C. W. Lynch, has also been in editorial harness, having been editor and proprietor of the Democratic Standard of Georgetown, Ohio.

Thus when the unexpected death of Frank T. Lynch, who was the friend of every man in Kansas, left the Leavenworth Standard without a head, that place was naturally assumed by Mrs. Lynch. Having been left a widow with two children, and the newspaper property, what so natural as that her inherited instincts should lead her to follow the path in which had walked grandfather, father, and husband.

Mrs. Lynch was born in Leavenworth in October, 1852. She was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in Cincinnati, and completed her studies at Mrs. Platt's finishing

school at Utica, N. Y. She was married to Frank T. Lynch in Leavenworth in 1885. Mrs. Lynch is lady alternate from Kansas to the World's Fair, though not yet called upon to act.

In an office adjoining a large canning factory may be found every morning a tall, bright-faced young woman busy with her pile of mail. She is interrupted from time to time by the approach of the overseer, to whom she gives orders, or of whom she asks advice.

"Do you remember," she inquired of an old school friend who called one day to congratulate her on her success in business, "how I wished to be a professor of biology, and how I mourned over the failure of my plans? I have come to believe in failure, or rather to think that what we call failure is often only a step to success."

Her story is an interesting one. Her father died suddenly, overcome by financial difficulties, and the girl of seventeen was compelled to leave college, and do something to support her family. She attempted writing for the magazines, but her articles were invariably returned.

The year before last her mother's house was filled with fruit-trees bearing abundantly. Her last hope seemed to hang there. She began canning and preserving, and found ready sale for her careful work. The next year she invented and began to manufacture an improved can, and by the time she was twenty-five years of age she completed successfully with the great canning companies of the country.

At the breaking out of the war Louisa Alcott offered her services as a nurse, and started off to the Georgetown hospital "as if she were the son of the family going to war." Before two months had passed she was taken seriously ill, and for weeks lay at the point of death. She never fully recovered her former health.

Her brief hospital experience seemed one grand mistake. Contrasting, however, she began to write her "Hospital Sketches," the result of personal feeling and observation, which to her surprise made a great hit, and showed her the vein in which she afterward became famous.

The late Professor Freeman of England, whose work upon the Norman Conquest is one of the greatest monuments of English historical scholarship, completed when a young man with his classmates a record for a prize essay. The subject given out was the Effect of the Norman Conquest, and it was a subject about which he had been interested ever since he could think at all.

"I had," he said afterward, "the good luck not to get the prize. Had I received it, I might have been tempted to think I knew all about the matter. As it was, I went on and learned something about it."

Failure does not mean final defeat. There is something more to be feared than failure, and that is the early success which deludes the student into trusting in nothing but patient, persevering toil.—Youth's Companion.

When Bernhardt reached home she showed a mysterious box to a reporter and remarked: "That box is very dear to me. It is filled with American mail." This is the English language murdered in its transmission by cable. Every American, however, will be able to translate that word "mail" into the vernacular "dust."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN's treasurer has been arrested charged with embezzlement. John's example being contagious, the treasurer took to knocking down the only thing he was good for—namely, the receipts.

A COMPLETE buggy in sections was not long ago shipped from this country to Mexico by the parcel post.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

Scissors and Stitches.

This male voice a girl likes best to hear—the one with a "ring" to it.

"No one can understand what the wild waves are saying." She—"Of course not. The ocean is so very deep."—New York Herald.

First Mamma—"I see you have got your boys some pretty suits." Second Mamma—"Yes, that's the only way I can keep them in check."—Texas Siftings.

A WEST PHILADELPHIA maiden is mourning the loss of her fine-poll parrot. She attempted to force it to sing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."—Philadelphia Record.

The pen is mightier than the sword; and does a good deal more cutting, too.

THERE is a family of the name of Pancake in Dade County, Mo. What's the matter with that name, anyhow?—Kansas City Journal.

A KANSAS newspaper man wrote a communication to a rival editor calling him an ass, and then signed it, "Yours, fraternally."—Texas Siftings.

"They say McGinnis made a very effective speech at the political meeting last night." "Effective? You bet! 'Barkeep,' he said, 'charge the whole bill to me.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. GADDER—Have you seen Mrs. Hemphill since her husband eloped with the cook? De Gush—Yes. She doesn't care; she was going to give the cook notice, anyway.—Brooklyn Life.

DELICATE TO A FAULT.—Mrs. Slimson—"My Clara is an awfully delicate girl; she can't stand anything. Mrs. Von Blumer—Neither can my Maude. She put on a sailor hat the other day, and it made her seasick.—Cleveland Review.

"How do you like your new flannel shirt, Wiggins?" "Oh, they're great! Had 'em washed a couple of times, and now I'm keeping them to wear for wristbands in the winter."—Chicago News.

"Rastus kissed me on both lips last night," said Dinah. "Gwuffum hyah! Not both at once, chile?"—Judge.

"PAPA, I guess there isn't any plumbler in heaven," said a 6-year-old youngster one rainy day. "Why not, my son?" "Because the sky seems to leak so easy."—Texas Siftings.

STRANGER—"What do you have the wires on that barbed-wire fence so close together for?" Missouri Farmer—"So that when the river rises we can use it for a fish-net."—Judge.

LONG—"I know an artist who painted a runaway horse. It was so natural that the beholders jumped out of the way." Downing—"Humph! My friend McGilp painted a portrait of a lady that was so natural that he had to sue her for his bill."—Life's Calendar.

Mrs. B.—Have you any near relatives, Norah? Norah—Only an aunt, mum; an' she isn't what you might call near, for it's in New Orleans she lives, mum.—Brooklyn Life.

THE WESTERN BAD MAN.—Arizona Abe—Didn't yeh shoot him when he insulted yeh? Howling Hank—Naw. Thar 'was nuthin' around that I could shoot from behind.—New York Herald.

"Don't yez be toid at that police-man yet?" said the upstairs girl to the cook. "Yis. But Oi can't have any other company." "Why?" "Because Michael says that if Oi do he'll arrest fir consimpt of coort."—Washington Star.

BOOGS—Funny how the papers are all the time talking about the plant of an iron mill; next thing they'll be telling us that this strange plant produces flowers. Joggs—They do already; you may read every day about the output of steel blooms.

It is altogether useless to try to talk politics to the man who was married only a week ago.—Somerville Journal.

JACK TAR—We ain't so very fur from land, Jim. There has been a yacht out here lately. Jim—How do you know? Jack Tar—See all them champagne corks.—Grip.

WARREN (seeing dissatisfaction on guest's face)—Wasn't that fowl cooked to suit you, sir? Guest—Yes, all but the bill; just take that back and tell them to trim it down a little.—Harper's Weekly.

How it does recall old times to see your boy come home with another boy's shirt on and his back sunburned from his hair to his heels! It makes a fellow want to be a boy and go swimming again himself.—Bradford Era.

A YOUNG man, his eye blackened, his collar and necktie disordered, his coat torn, his hair tossing wildly and wearing no hat, was rushing along one of the streets of the Back Bay when he encountered his best girl. "Oh, Jerry!" she exclaimed, in an agony of distress, "I know it all! You have seen father."—Boston Post.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON must have been a mere boy when he was inaugurated," President. "I saw an engraving of the scene the other day, and Washington was in short trousers."—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. VAN CUTTER—"It strikes me, my dear, that flitting has become almost a science. It reminds me of chess." Edith—Theodore—"Yes, mamma, that's so. You can't get along without the men, you know."—Boston Budget.

The new Kansas State-house, on which over \$2,000,000 has been expended, and which is not yet completed, is said to be in danger of falling down, owing to poor material used. The large stones at the base of the dome are splitting and crumbling, and the entire structure is endangered. The Legislature, through State price, required Kansas stone to be used, and the result is a defective building. State pride should be tempered with common sense.



THE CANDIDATE'S HANG-UP.

Liberal management sends John down, visits Cranbrook, Biddenden, Harmondsworth, Goudhurst and other villages in his district, shakes hands with the men, asks about the health of their "misuses," the desire to address audience is at least as strong in every part of England as in any part of America.



WINNING THE BETTER'S VOTE.

canvass as familiar to voters in this country as in England. But John's canvass is not to be completed without making a public appearance of some kind, for such as the English people require. The American love of speech-making, the desire to address audience is at least as strong in every part of England as in any part of America.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BRUIN CAUSED A PANIC.

LOOKS LIKE A GHOST IN A GRAVEYARD.

Carbolic Acid for Whiskey—Baltimore's Jail to be Empty by Day—Deacon's a White on His Feet Again—Train Robbers Caught.

Mexican Outrage in Arizona.

Tombstone, A. T., dispatch—Sunday found Mexican custom house guards surrounded the station of the Arizona and Southern Railroad, just north of Tombstone, Arizona, captured a Mexican, and after vainly trying to make him open his trunk, broke it open with an ax and took out a bundle of documents. These documents were said to contain damaging testimony against several Arizona customs officials, and the man who had them in charge was a special agent. The outrage has been referred to Washington. The Mexicans knew they were on American soil and were very insolent.

DEACON WHITE PAYING HIS DEBTS.

Successful Ventures with Keene on Wall Street Make Him Solvent.

Just about a year ago S. V. White, of New York, became entangled in an effort to corner corn. Because of the Chicago manipulation of that cereal he was forced to suspend payment owing to his creditors millions. He handed over to his creditors everything he had left, and said that if they would give him time and take his word he would pay them for debts. They took his word, and did not ask for even a cent of money. He has since then been successful in his ventures. He has secured a couple of millions of dollars. Mr. Keene and Mr. White became personally and jointly interested in the industrial securities of the West, particularly Cordage, Sugar, General Electric and similar properties. The success of the ventures has been so pronounced that on Friday Mr. White spent most of the time in calling upon the friends of a year ago and handing out the money. He has paid them all. In all, Mr. White settled \$200,000 of debts. He is now pretty well clear of the old trouble.

PILOT KNOX'S GHOST.

Proves to Be a White Bear Which Had Escaped from Chicago.

The people living about Pilot Knob, a suburb of Leavenworth, Kan., have been under a nervous strain for a week. In the thickets on top of the hill is a deserted graveyard, and a strange figure in gleaming white which seemed to be a ghost, and a white bear, has been seen by the tombstones every night by someone. The other night a party of men and boys laid for the ghost. It appeared at 10 o'clock, its form resembling a Newfoundland dog, though it was much larger and whiter. It trotted in front of the tombstones and searched for something. The dogs cowered and whined and refused to attack the white object, and in fear and trembling the party retreated. The next day boys in the brush nearby stumbled over a big white bear, which, it is presumed, escaped from a circus in a wreck on the Central branch.

HIS EMBRACE DOUBLY FATAL.

Murder and Suicide Follow Fast a Drunken Man's Embrace.

A double tragedy occurred at Jamestown, N. Y., Patrick Dwyer, of Dunkirk, S. Y., shot and instantly killed George Heath, of Jamestown, and then shot and killed himself. Toward went to the lake on an excursion, accompanied by two ladies. While at Fluvanna Landing, Heath pulled his arm around the neck of one of the ladies who was with Dwyer. Dwyer, in a flash, drew a revolver and fired point blank at Heath's head. The latter fell dead at Dwyer's feet. Toward, realizing his terrible crime, ran into a building near by and fired four bullets into his own person, expiring in a few moments. It is said both men were under the influence of liquor.

WILL RELEASE 300 JAIL RIBBIS.

Ignorance of New Law on the Part of Magistrates Causes Trouble.

At Baltimore, there was a wholesale delivery by order of the city of 300 ribbis, because of the ignorance of the police magistrates regarding a change in the law made by the last Legislature, which repealed the statute committing persons convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct until the fine and costs paid, and releasing them. This law went into effect June 1, but, by reason of a failure to publish it, the justices did not know of its passage, and continued to commit under the old law. There are about three hundred in the jail.

Victims of a Mistake.

In the belief that they were drinking whiskey three men in East Chicago swallowed enough of the stuff to make them sick. One of the men paid the penalty with his life and the other two narrowly escaped death. The three men were C. S. Ingram, superintendent of the Chicago Horsehoe Company, and his sons, Louis and Vincent.

Dismissed a Striped Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff Claude has dismissed James Lowman, deputy sheriff at Bay Ridge, N. Y., because of his arrest of Albert George, a member of the Swiss Legation, charged with the theft of a pocketbook by a foolish woman who afterward found it. Lowman did not know what a legation is nor that it is protected by the laws of the United States. Gov. Brown demanded his dismissal and would not allow him to resign.

Iron Ball Yields to Clamor.

At Indianapolis, the popular demand for a thorough overhauling of the books of the Order of the Iron Ball has constrained the Executive Board to appoint a subcommittee for that purpose, and a careful investigation of the books of all the officers, covering a period of four years is now in progress.

BANDITS IN THE TOILS.

The California Train Robbers Are Caught. The two men who robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe, after blowing open the express car with dynamite bombs, near Fresno, Cal., are now in the hands of the officers of the law. The robbers were captured near Visalia, Cal., after an exciting chase, during which Timothy Sheriff Wilkey was shot in the neck by the felonious criminals. The men were tracked down near the scene of the robbery into Visalia and to the ranch-house of Chris Evans.

Struck Upon Their Heads.

Two elderly ladies, Mrs. C. W. and Mrs. Vaux, of Gloucester, N. J., were out riding. Their horses became unmanageable, and both ladies were thrown out and struck upon their heads. Mrs. W. was instantly killed and Mrs. Vaux was so badly injured that it is thought she will die.

Two Inches of Rain in an Hour.

An almost unprecedented rainstorm, accompanied by wind and lightning, came over Columbus, Ohio, at noon Monday. Nearly two inches of water fell in an hour. Dilley Mulvey, aged 15, son of a brick-maker, was struck by lightning and killed as he was walking on the street.

ORDER OF THE IRON BALL.

Supreme Justice Smerby Declares That He Can Refute the Charges.

Indianapolis, special: Supreme Justice Smerby, of the Order of the Iron Ball, is in town. He is apparently calm and pleasant as if he were not one of the most-talked-about and written-up men in the country. Mr. Smerby says he came here last evening and was not at the depot by his clock. Bowditch Evans, who took him to his home, remained there a short time and then came downtown and until a late hour was consulting with his attorneys. This morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Smerby was in his office looking over papers and answering dispatches that were coming in by the score. "I have just got in," said he, "and have not had time to look matters over. As soon as I do I am willing to give to the public any information that will be of interest concerning the Order of the Iron Ball. I can say that the order is solid in every way and will be vindicated in the courts." The application for the appointment of a receiver for the Order of the Iron Ball has created great uneasiness among the members of the order, who are, of course, the members of the order. Hundreds of dispatches are being received by the local officers asking for particulars and demanding to know the exact condition of the order. The gravest reports are current involving the funds which are of course to be in the hands of the Supreme officers.

JOHN W. EWING FOR GOVERNOR.

Result of the People's Party Convention.

There did not seem to be the enthusiasm in the People's Party Convention that was expected. There were 555 delegates present and perhaps half as many visitors and alternates at the People's Party Convention at Jackson, Mich., on Thursday. The delegates reported the Omaha platform as that for the State. In addition it demands the separation of church and state, that there shall be no appropriation of the public funds for sectarian schools, denounces the Porkingtons, demands the abolition of the national law which competes with free labor, demands that the names of manufacturers be placed on their goods, makes election days legal holidays, demands that all inspectors be elected by the people, that all land and water be bought and held by the State for actual settlers, and declares opposition to all trusts and combines in every form. John W. Ewing was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The balance of the ticket was selected as follows: Lieutenant Governor, George H. Sherman; Attorney General, Frank M. Vandercook; Secretary of State, Frank M. Vandercook; Treasurer, Joseph W. Welton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. M. Graves; Embroider, Commissioner of State Land Office, William L. Hayden; Board of Education, William H. Clute; Board of Education, William H. Clute; Board of Education, William H. Clute.

TOWN OF BORDEN IN FLAMES.

Two-Thirds of the Little Indiana Village in Ashes.

The town of Borden, or Borden, in Clark County, Ind., was visited by a disastrous fire, Wednesday and almost two-thirds of the town destroyed. Eleven men were killed by the heat while fighting the flames. The fire started in a building on the corner of a street and spread rapidly. It was a great loss to the town. The fire started in a building on the corner of a street and spread rapidly. It was a great loss to the town. The fire started in a building on the corner of a street and spread rapidly. It was a great loss to the town.

MURDER HIS PROFESSION.

Says He Had a Hand in Three Irish Political Assassinations.

A man who is confined in prison in Chicago has confessed to the authorities that he was implicated in the murder of Lord Leitrim who was shot and killed on April 2, 1875, while driving near his residence in County Kerry, Ireland. The prisoner also stated that he was concerned in the killing of Lord Montagu at Rushmore, County Mayo, Ireland, May 25, 1882. He further says he was hired to assist the man who killed the informer, James Carey. The prison commissioners are carefully investigating the story of the man, who they have subjected to a most searching examination. The man is now in the hands of the authorities.

FARMER SMITH'S MISTAKE.

Out \$3,000 by His Deal with Three Strange Men.

Three strangers have lured William D. Smith of Clinton County, Iowa, out of \$3,000. They came to his place inquiring if he had any more of the famous Smith brand of corn. They said they would pay him \$100 a bushel to ship them around. Then they borrowed \$3,000 of him to clutch the bargain on a farm they bought, and after placing the money in a locked box, which they gave the victim to keep, they pretended to have received a dispatch calling them to answer to some one and asked Smith to await their return. He waited for a time, then forced open the box and found it filled with brown paper. Smith is 75 years old.

CAL WOOD ELECTROCUTED.

Death Was Apparently Painless and Instantaneous—His Crime.

At Danvers, N. Y., Joseph, otherwise known as Cal Wood, was executed by electricity at 11:32 o'clock Tuesday morning. Death was apparently painless and instantaneous. Wood was convicted of murdering his father-in-law, Louder Brown, a farmer near Danvers, N. Y., in 1890. The defendant pleaded not guilty, alleging temporary insanity. The successive courts adjudged him guilty, and Gov. Flower refused to interfere.

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Letters from Honolulu.

Letters from Honolulu declared that the British cruiser Chameleon arrived there July 25 from her trip to Johnston Island. The island was formally annexed. The British flag being run up. Captain Roberts who is part owner of the island, lives in San Francisco.

Sawmill Struck by Lightning.

At Stillwater, Minn., the sawmill of the Schulenberg-Rockwell Lumber Company was struck by lightning at 4:30 and destroyed. Loss, \$100,000. Insured for \$50,000. The sawmill was 150 feet long and it gave every man in town a good scare.

DOROTHY HANCOCK'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Quoth the Governor to his dame, When the French fleet sailing came.

"We must make a feast straightway. Spread a board of bounteous cheer For the gallant Admiral here." Nothing loath the three-year's bride, Fair Dame Dorothy, complied, And with fine housewifely zeal Planned at once a bounteous meal Fit to set before a king. Or a highly following. But, alas! when all's complete Comes this message from the fleet: "To this goodly gathering 'Tis his office and his duty, Certain of his misadventure, Who can paint the dire drama, Of Dame Dorothy that day? Thirty guests he'd hidden there; Now so late as this prepare For a hundred more at least! Just a moment stand and there, In irresolute despair— Just a breathless moment—then She must call her maids and men. And herself do lead them down, To the green mall of the town. Where her neighbors' cattle graze All along the grassy ways. There they milked the grazing herd, At the fair young maid's word. While the townfolk stood and stared, Wondering how she ever dared. Take such liberties as these Without even 'if you please.' Then, straight on the milking went, When the fair young woman met Mounted messengers here and there, Borne on their neighbors' fare. Not a neighbor said her nay On that memorable day. Fruits and sweets, and roasted game From their larders freely came; Cakes and dainties of the best At Dame Dorothy's request. Then triumphantly she flew, Spread her table all anew, Whipped her maid to scurry, While just down the harbor stream She could see the approaching guests. With their starred and ribboned breasts. Long before that day was done All the townfolk, every one, Were there young, or were they old, Laughed approvingly when told How Dame Hancock spread her feast For a hundred more at least." (Nora Perry, in July St. Nicholas.)

CHINESE TARS BARRED OUT.

Their Employment on American Vessels Is Forbidden.

Collector Phelps, at San Francisco, has been informed by Secretary of State Foster that no Chinese sailors shall be employed on the United States coast, or on any American ship, as American vessels are always and everywhere American territory. The crew imported on the steamer City of Peking will have to be returned to China as the Chinese sailors by the company that brought them. The Pacific Mail steamship Ford sailed for China on Thursday with a Chinese crew. Forty of them were taken aboard, shipped at San Francisco, and the rest experienced men taken from the ship City of Peking and Seattle.

BOLD BANK ROBBERS.

Four Masked Men Hold Up a Cashier at Benton, Mo., in Broad Daylight.

Four masked men rode up to the bank in Benton, Mo., Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and two of them dismounted, while the other two entered the bank. The men entering the bank presented revolvers at the head of Cashier Smith and ordered him to hand over the cash. The Cashier gave the men about \$5,000, which they placed in a bag, and after cautioning Smith to remain inside the building, took their departure. The men had hardly left the building when Cashier Smith gave the alarm, but before a posse could be gathered they had a good start. The men were well mounted and performed their work in a professional manner.

STOOD THE JOURNEY WELL.

California Fruit Arrives in London in Good Condition.

George H. Appel, agent at Sacramento for the California Fruit Transportation Company, has received a dispatch from a member of the company in London stating that the first carload of fruit from California arrived there in good condition by the steamer Majestic. Sample boxes were taken from the steamer's refrigerator and the fruit found to be all right. The refrigerator was found to be in good condition and the fruit will be sold at auction.

EXIT CASHIER NOYES.

His Place at the Lincoln National Bank Now Filled by Another Man.

Ellis S. Noyes, cashier of the Lincoln National Bank in Chicago, has his baggage examined by the Canadian customs officials and properly marked for entry into Canada last Saturday night, and has not been seen since. He was discharged from the bank in Chicago. He was discharged from the bank in Chicago. He was discharged from the bank in Chicago.

JUDGE CROUSE NOMINATED.

Placed at the Head of the State Ticket by Nebraska Republicans.

Judge Lorenzo Crouse was nominated for Governor by the Nebraska Republican State Convention at Lincoln on the fifth ballot Friday morning. He received 416 votes, necessary to carry, 423.

Tennessee Legislator Killed.

Town Tazewell, Tenn., comes the news of the murder of a member of the Legislature in a fight as the sequel of a political argument.

Newton Clapp, ex-Sheriff of Claiborne County, at present a Deputy United States Marshal, shot and killed Representative Gray Cloud of Clipp's saloon at Tazewell, Tenn., July 25, 1898. He further says he was hired to assist the man who killed the informer, James Carey. The prison commissioners are carefully investigating the story of the man, who they have subjected to a most searching examination. The man is now in the hands of the authorities.

New Parliament in Session.

The new British Parliament assembled Thursday. The proceedings were merely formal. Rt. Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, Speaker of the last Parliament, was elected Speaker.

Mr. Erick at His Office.

Mr. H. C. Erick has recovered from the effects of his fall. He arrived shortly after 10 o'clock Friday morning. He is attending to business as usual.

Uncle Sam Makes Amends.

The Swiss Government has received from the United States an apology for the arrest of a Swiss citizen at Washington.

All Gave But.

All the Carnegie officials who were arrested on the charge of murder have been released under bonds of \$200 each.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
HOGS—Common to Prime.	\$2.00 @ 2.50
HOGS—Choice to Prime.	2.50 @ 3.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.	1.00 @ 1.50
WHEAT—No. 2, new.	45 @ 47
CORN—No. 2, new.	30 @ 32
OATS—No. 2, new.	20 @ 22
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	22 @ 24
EGGS—Fresh.	18 @ 20
POTATOES—No. 1.	1.25 @ 1.50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Best Grade.	2.50 @ 3.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	1.50 @ 2.00
WHEAT—No. 2, Red.	74 @ 75
CORN—No. 2, White.	31 @ 32
OATS—No. 2, White.	20 @ 21
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	2.50 @ 3.00
HOGS—Best Grade.	2.00 @ 2.50
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CORN—No. 2, White.	31 @ 32
OATS—No. 2, White.	20 @ 21
DETROIT.	
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AN ACCIDENTAL MARRIAGE.

"Be sure you ride with Potts!" shouted Carrie, after the boat was fairly under way, whereat a little smile rippled across the neighboring passengers' faces.

It was an odd speech, but May and I understood it, for we had talked over matters and things pretty thoroughly beforehand regarding our journey, and this last admonition of Carrie's was simply to give accent to an oft-repeated charge. We were going to a lovely nook, discovered by Carrie the year before, in the heart of the Catskills.

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

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